

Daily Democrat

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The Legislature passed a resolution instructing Breckinridge and Powell to resign their offices as Senators, on the ground that they do not represent the sentiments of Kentucky. Some appear to think that this involves a constitutional question, or some vested right, or that it charges personal criminality upon these Senators. The language of the resolution precludes such construction. It assumes no criminality on their part; nor does it cast any imputation upon them, except that they do not represent Kentucky; they, in fact, misrepresent the position of the State; and if they heed these instructions and resign, they lose nothing to which they are entitled beyond others.

No member of the Legislature would consider his vested rights interfered with if his constituents instructed him to resign his seat upon the ground that he misrepresented them. Although entrusted with the office he holds, it does not belong to him; it is but a trust, and he is not above the counsel, instruction or reprehension of his principals. No one would question their right to advise or censure. It is a right reserved to the people. They have not surrendered it in any Constitution. The Legislature, when they elect a Senator, do not surrender their right to advise, counsel or censure those they elect.

This is a representative Government. Men are elected to Congress for two years. It is certainly the purpose that they shall represent the sentiments of their constituents. The short time is fixed to insure it. The Senators are elected for six years, which gives them an opportunity to wait for the sober second thought; but this does not elevate them above their States. It is true a Representative or Senator may not heed advice, admonition or censure. If they choose, they can take the responsibility and run the risk. They cannot be deprived of their offices, by those who elected them, until their term expires; but let them know that their course is understood, especially when it is unpatriotic and treasonable, or very nearly akin to it. Ordinarily constituents are sufficiently wise and cautious to avoid interference in small matters, when their representative is likely to be better informed than they are. No evils have grown out of too much vigilance on their part; but there are occasions when the people and the Legislatures would be criminal not to speak out, and this is one of them.

Our Senators are heart and soul with the enemies of their Government. They have chosen to link their political fortunes with the men striving to break up a Government this State is as earnestly striving to preserve. These are notorious facts that cannot be overlooked. They seem to have forgotten their State and their Government in this crisis, in their affection for the enemies of both. When the State is invaded, and armies are mustering for our defense, what are these Senators doing? They who should be foremost are, to say the least, silent. Those who are not for us now are against us; and these Senators are not for us, to say the least. One of them is absent, and the other is dumb. They are both alike. Their friends, who know well their position, denied any difference between them, and we agree that, so far as misrepresentation of the State is concerned, there is no difference.

How utterly preposterous that such men should hold offices in the United States Senate—men whose friends are for resisting the payment of tax to the Federal Government, who make no distinction between the United States and the Confederate States, except that in all their feelings and sympathies they are with the latter! What right have they to a seat in the United States Senate, to operate against the Government and take pay out of the Treasury, whilst they love the treason against it?

In the better days of the Republic this would not have been tolerated for a day.

It is true that some Southern Rights men make a feeble attempt to say that Breckinridge and Powell do represent the State—that Kentucky is with them. They can't be convinced that the people mean no, although they have three times said it at the polls. No number of votes would convince them any better. The people, they think, must be mistaken. It is time this was dropped. At least it can't be expected that such pretenses will be listened to. The people are against this Secession movement, and uncompromising against it. They want no such representatives as Breckinridge and Powell; and the Legislature, in response to a demand almost universal, instructed these men to resign.

In the midst of this grand struggle, every eye is now directed to Kentucky, as the point at which the great conflict is to take place, and everywhere the eyes of the people are turned to our State as the sheet-anchor of the Union. If Kentucky is subjugated, the Union falls to pieces like a house of cards.

It is proclaimed by secessionists on the streets that 75,000 men will be thrown into our State inside of a month. They have bragged and blustered so strong and loudly that we can expect nothing else but boasting. The wise man, however, takes the counsel of his enemies, and acts as though it was all true.

Kentucky has now 11,000 men in the field for the Union, besides "Young's Cavalry," and other hermaphrodite regiments, composed partly of Kentuckians and partly of others; but still this State has not fulfilled the grand destiny belonging to her beyond all others. These men should be ordered home. It is not only the National honor but the State honor which is insulted. We, of all others, ought to spring to arms, and we know from the spirit already exhibited that there will be 40,000 Kentuckians in the field by December. In the meanwhile, we have the best right to call upon the northwest for aid. The State neutrality has in a manner disarmed us. General Buckner has corrupted many of our young men, but still we know that in the State Guard there is a majority who only want such leaders as Crittenden and Anderson to come into the field.

But is the East doing its duty? Has New England, who, after South Carolina, did most to provoke these difficulties, acted up to its duty? The Boston Post, of the 2d, says: "And do our countrymen, generally, appreciate the magnitude and the solemnity of this awful hour? We fear that the answer must be in the negative; and especially in the interior districts throughout the country. It is true that the disparagement of the power of the rebellion, and the confidence felt in our undisciplined army, at the Bull Run battle, may, in a good measure, have passed away, and that there has been a visible and most gratifying decline of party spirit; yet a work has got to be done, especially in the rural districts, not only in this State, but throughout New England, to bring public opinion up to the pitch that is needed, that indeed is absolutely necessary, in order to save the country."

This war has been fought by the West, and we repeat again, notwithstanding the outcry against the State, that Kentucky has more men in the field than Maine and New Hampshire combined, and more, we believe, than any New England State, except "Little Rhody" and Massachusetts.

Kentucky opposed this war, and its inauguration. These New England States favored it.

The Atlantic States ought to fight the battle in front of Washington, and leave the West to take care of itself. If they will do so, or if they will send West the Indiana and Illinois troops, they, with Kentucky, will "hold, occupy, and possess" all the points on the Mississippi before the winter closes.

The remarks made in the Senate, by Mr. Speed, respecting the conduct of the banks here, will be found in another column. The remarks in the House were not more complimentary to the Bank of Louisville. It has fattened on the favor of the State for nearly a quarter of a century; but now, in the hour of the State's need, it is unable to furnish its quota; rather, we guess, unwilling. If the Confederates had needed a little help, the Secession Directory would feel more competent and able. We advise them now, and we charge them nothing for it, to reconsider their unpatriotic course and do their duty. It would be wiser on many accounts. Their refusal will rouse an indignation in this State that will be no financial advantage to the bank. We do not believe that the bank is less able than other institutions of the same kind. If it is, it has been poorly managed, and we hope the committee will look carefully into this point. It is not the want of good security either that the loan was refused. There must be some other reason.

The mouthing about widows and orphans will not pass current now. Widows and orphans are made by this accursed effort of ambitious demagogues to break up the Government, and those who own bank stock are no more entitled to be exempt from risk than other people. They will have the State and Federal Government as creditors, whilst hundreds will have no such security for their losses. Better fork over and no grumbling, and do it quickly.

The loyal citizens of Kentucky will confer a favor on the country by refraining from writing to army officers at Washington, asking them to come to Kentucky. The Secretary of War and the Commander-in-Chief are the best judges of the kind of men required in different localities. So writes an intelligent friend from Washington; and we believe he is right.

The report by the down train from Lexington is, that General Sillioffer has been driven from the "sacred soil" of Kentucky by the Mountain boys. Hurrah for the mountains!

Young Men.—All will admit that a very small proportion of the young men in this country succeed in whatever they undertake. This is not attributable to a want of industry or a lack of general intelligence, but to the want of good judgment. They may behest with good health, kind parents, and a good education; they may be surrounded with friends who are willing to lend them a helping hand, and to aid them with all the facilities at their command. Still they do not succeed. They go on flourishing for a while; they go into business, and look upon their fortunes as made; they branch out into extravagance of living, and cultivate the acquaintance of those whom they think can be of service to them, from the fact that those whose acquaintance they seek are more wealthy than themselves and move in higher circles. This ambition is perhaps laudable and praiseworthy; but, in reality, it does them no good. In order to maintain a position with those who have more money than they have, it becomes necessary to live more expensively than their means will allow. This the wealthy acquaintance is not slow to discover, and he places a proper estimate upon the character of those who seek his society, and keeps them at a distance, fearing they may call upon him for help. The man of wealth is not pleased with the attention which is thus bestowed upon him. He would think more of a young man who was quietly attending to his business, and who had no time to devote to anyone out of business hours, and who associated with those who could appreciate his worth, and who would not set him a bad example.

Again, your young men who are in the employment of others sometimes get above their business, and put on so many airs that their employer becomes disgusted with them, although he may discover that they have qualifications which, if properly trained, would place them in a good position. Again, young men are exceedingly apt to overrate their abilities and to imagine that they know more than those who have had more experience. They do not respect the opinions of those who are older than themselves, and are impatient to be at liberty to do as they please. In pursuing this policy they do not secure the confidence of their employer, which is so essential in their future operations. The full and emphatic endorsement of the employer will go a long way towards recommending the employee to those who may have occasion to transact business with him. In fact, it is as good as money for the young man to start out into the world on his own account. One strong friend thus obtained is worth a hundred acquaintances, who care nothing for him unless they can use him.

Another qualification essential to the success of the young man is the faculty of keeping his own counsel. Never divulge your plans to acquaintances or ask their advice, for nine times out of ten they will advise you wrong. Or if you have hit upon a good thing, others whom you consult are not slow to discover it. They will probably advise you not to do it, but secure it themselves.

Again, young men, as well as old, talk too much about their business and private affairs, and at all times find themselves balked in their plans. Having divulged your intentions, some schemer gets ahead and secures the prize, while you are thinking about it. Having made upon your mind what course to pursue, stick to it, and do not leave it because difficulties are in the way, which are more formidable than you anticipated; and above all things, be truthful and prompt. The truthful and prompt man will always command a premium. Business men are always in want of good men as agents, or to assist them in some capacity; and they are willing to pay for it. How many times have business men taken young men into their concerns as partners, when they have found them indispensable to the success of their business. Another thing which seriously affects young men, is the habit of talking about their employer's business outside, among their acquaintances, and bragging about their importance to the concern. Such bragging is apt to reach the ear of the employer, and he is justly angry. Little things make and unmake men. The secret of success is to know how to bear prosperity. More men and women are ruined by prosperity than by adversity. It is the experience of nearly every one that those in subordinate positions are more consequential and important than those above them. A clerk in a store or counting room is more apt to say sharp and severe things to the customers than is the head of the concern, which operates greatly to the disadvantage of the young man, and destroys confidence in him. A young politician comes forward and shows signs of promise in the future, the older men of the party are disposed to lift him into position, and do so; and if he will be content to abide his time he will take no step backward. But if he undertakes to push himself too fast, he gets his heels tripped up when he least expects it, and down he goes never to rise again; whereas, if he had exhibited more patience and had shown some deference to the opinions of others, he would have glided along with the current and rose without effort. Nothing is more beautiful to look upon than a well behaved and accomplished young man. Nothing more repulsive than a conceited booby.

Boston Herald.

Colonel Boone's Regiment commenced going into camp yesterday, at Shepherdsville. Camp Washington, it is called. We anticipate that this regiment will soon be full. Colonel Boone is a gallant man, well-known and popular in this vicinity, and will be the more popular the more he is known. Colonel Boone can be found at his office. Colonel A. Y. Johnson is the Lieutenant Colonel of the regiment. He has considerable experience in military affairs, and will be found either at the camp or the Union Engine-house, on Jefferson, between Sixth and Seventh streets. All the soldiers and officers will be thoroughly instructed in the most approved practice.

Capt. Sweitzer's Company (A), First Regiment of Kentucky, was dispatched from camp yesterday; and at a distance of two miles from the camp came upon a party of about sixty rebel cavalry, and charged upon them, when they put spurs to their horses and fled without injury. The party before their return to camp caught a rebel, named Ruhl, or Rule, acting as a spy, and took him to headquarters. It is believed he will be shot.

MY COUNTRY AND THEE.

[For the Sunday Louisville Democrat.]

BY "COZE."

In one of the upper counties of this State lived an elderly widow lady who had but one child, a tall, handsome young man, some twenty years of age. One evening, two or three weeks ago, he told his mother that an officer had asked him to join a regiment which was being drilled up. His mother refused to give her consent for some time, but the young man feeling that his country had called him, appeared before his mother with a letter in one hand, a staff bundle in the other, and a tear trickling from his eye.

"Mother, I am going," said he, laying his staff and bundle down on the ground, and embracing her perhaps for the last time.

"Go, go, my boy! I am willing."

Casting a sorrowful glance at his mother, he placed his rifle on his shoulder, and, ere he took the parting kiss, said:

"I've but two things to live for—my country and thee."

Farewell, dearest mother! to-night we must part!

These tears alone tell what I feel in my heart.

My country now calls, loudly calls upon me.

I've but two things to live for—my country and thee.

Sweet home of my boyhood, I bid you adieu!

If I succeed through the wars I will come back to you.

O! mother, don't weep! I will die or be free—

I've but two things to live for—my country and thee.

I will fight whilst our beautiful banner shall wave;

When I die let it be as a shout in my grave.

Our fathers fought for us that we might be free—

I've but two things to live for—my country and thee.

"Go, go, I am willing!" my fond mother said,

And another voice rose, like it came from the dead—

"Now or never!" O! mother, to-night I must see—

I've but two things to live for—my country and thee.

I hear the strong tread of the treacherous knaves;

They accuse all the bones in our ancestors' graves.

Must all of my freedom be taken from me!

I've but two things to live for—my country and thee.

Sweet home of my boyhood! dear mother, adieu!

Our Father in Heaven will watch and bless you.

I will fight for my country—I'll let the world see

That I lived for liberty, mother, and thee.

Brilliant Naval Exploit.

Our readers have already had by telegraph the news of the burning of the privateer Judith, in Pensacola Harbor. The following interesting particulars we copy from the New York Times correspondent's letter, writing on board the frigate Colorado:

The boats, with oars muffled, left the side of the ship at about 11 p. m. and pulled into the harbor, keeping far enough from the rebel side to avoid observation. They continued on up the harbor to a point a little above the navy yard. Here the course was changed, and each boat was headed for its especial object. From this moment every thought and every effort of both officers and men were directed to the successful accomplishment of this most dangerous enterprise. The parties in the launch and second cutter were to board and burn the schooner; those in the first and third cutters were to charge the battery and spike the recently mounted "big gun."

Lieut. Sproston, heading the crews of the first and third cutters, landed at the northern face of the stone wharf, and made directly for the newly-erected battery. Whether this battery was not manned at all, or whether the men had been drawn from their stations by the noise of the strife which had already commenced at the schooner, or whether they had "traveled," is not known. However that may be, but one man was found near the gun. True courage, whenever found, will command respect, but the brave man sometimes loses his life where his light-heeled comrades save theirs. This solitary soldier stood his ground, in the face of thirty men, and discharged his musket at Lieut. Sproston, but simultaneously with the discharge of his musket, was that of Gunner Barton's pistol. The lone defender of that battery missed his own aim, but fell under that of the more fortunate gunner.

In a few moments the "Columbiad" was spiked, and Lieut. Sproston having accomplished the duty assigned him, according to previous orders, recalled his men to their boats.

The other division of the party, in the launch and second cutter, on approaching the schooner, found that instead of being moored in the stream, she had been hauled into the dry dock slip, and was tied up to the wharf. Nothing daunted, however, at this unpleasant change in the programme, our gallant fellows dashed ahead in the slip alongside the schooner. As they were approaching the vessel they were hailed from her decks five or six times, and were thus prepared to expect a hand-to-hand encounter. The cutter—being much the lighter boat—shot ahead of the launch as she approached the enemy's vessel, and as she passed under her bows was greeted by a galling fire, but a moment she had grappled the schooner about midships, and Lieut. Blake and his men were on the rebel deck. In another moment the launch was under the schooner's guns, and, like the cutter, was received by a deadly salute.

Before the enemy had time to reload, Lieut. Russell was upon her decks, followed by the brave fellows of his boat, who had escaped the murderous discharge of musketry with which they were greeted. Forty or more of our officers, seamen and marines, precipitating themselves so unceremoniously upon the enemy's deck, produced a stampede among them, and nearly all of them fled from the deck to the shore. One only attempted to stand his ground against the "boarders," and he was instantly shot by Lieut. Russell. As soon as the decks were cleared of the rebels, our men proceeded to set the schooner on fire, and when this was effectually accomplished, they took to their boats and succeeded in getting off with but a few straggling shots from the rebels, who had begun to rally upon the wharf.

When the boats had got beyond the range of musketry, the first and second cutters were both ordered to give a parting salute to the enemy that were collecting upon the wharf, which they did in the shape of five or six rounds of "canister" from their twelve-pound howitzers. What execution was done by this is not known, but having the light of the burning schooner upon their mark, it is reasonable to suppose that we more than balanced accounts for the fire received by our boats.

So small a force as this, under the command of Lieutenant Russell on this occasion, entering into the very stronghold of an enemy, spiking his guns and burning an armed vessel, is an exploit not often surpassed, even in the history of a navy many of whose members have been distinguished for gallantry.

It was not done, however, without loss—three killed and fifteen wounded; two killed, five severely, and the others slightly. None of the officers were severely

wounded, but among the slightly wounded are Lieuts. Russell and Blake, Captain Reynolds, Marine corps, and Midshipman Higginson.

The schooner that was destroyed was about 200 tons, with four broadside guns, and one pivot gun on the forecabin, fully equipped for sea, and named the Judith.

If I have not already trespassed too much upon your time and space, some notice of the individual incidents may not be uninteresting.

Midshipman Higginson, a good looking little fellow, such as a respectable young ladies would style "a love of a Midshipman," was the first one of launchers upon the schooner's deck, followed by Lieut. Russell. After the decks were cleared and the fires started in the cabin, Mr. Russell, meeting the Midshipman running along the deck and holding one hand with the other, inquired, "What was the matter?" The reply was, "Part of my thumb is shot off, Sir, and I am hunting Mr. White with the turpentine, Sir."

Midshipman Steele, a stalwart, "broth of a boy," in charge of the third cutter, was to assist Lieutenant Sproston in taking the battery and spiking the "gun." The strong tide running at the time carried him below the point at which his senior officer landed. He was, however, but a few moments behind Lieutenant Sproston; but, even in that short time, the work in that direction was accomplished. The point at which Mr. Steele had landed was in full view of the schooner, and it required but a moment for him and his men to enter their boat and join his comrades of the "boarding party."

By the time our six foot midshipman reached the deck, the enemy had transferred themselves to terra firma. One of them had faced about on reaching the wharf, and was apparently hesitating whether to run or fight. The midshipman made for this secesher, snapping his pistol as he went, but the caps exploded without igniting the charge. After three or four failures of this sort, he became disgusted with his weapon, lowered it, and rushed at his opponent with nature's weapons, exclaiming: "You son of a gun, what are you doing here any way?" No doubt the gentleman thought the question slightly impertinent under the circumstances, but he did not think it best to stop and discuss proprieties just at that time.

LOUISVILLE, KY., Oct. 5, 1861.

MESSES. HARNET, HUGHES & CO.

Gentlemen: To-day I saw three families passing through this city, embracing, in all, fifteen persons. They were fleeing from Tennessee to escape death from the hands of the Southern secessionists. I talked with them and they told me that they were allowed by the secessionists of Tennessee a given time to take the oath of allegiance to the so-called Southern Confederacy, or suffer the penalty of death. They said that they had been born and raised in Tennessee and that their only offense was that they were for the Union, for sustaining the Government that our fathers left to us. They told me that to save their lives they had to flee, leaving everything they possessed on earth behind them in the hands of the secessionists. The crowd of fifteen persons was composed of three men, four women, and eight children. I noticed among the women one who was over 60 years of age, traveling barefooted. In fact, all the women and children were very poorly clad and barefooted.

In looking at them and witnessing their misery and ruin, (being driven from comfortable homes) I thought that if their case was some of the first fruits of secession—some of the benefits of the so-called Southern Confederacy—what would the end be? In God's name go in the good work in which you are engaged, and urge the South to return to her allegiance to the best Government that God ever permitted to exist on the earth.

Yours, &c., W. C. PARON.

The description here is real, and but the same story repeated by thousands at Camp Robinson, where the refugees from Tennessee are numerous. The God-forsaken wretches who have got up this rebellion will yet have a terrible account to render to God and man.

Revolutionary Precedents.

Abundant precedents can be found in the history of our Revolutionary struggle for all the actions of the present administration. The seizure of presses, the apprehension of disaffected persons, the searching for arms, were all practiced by our revolutionary fathers. In their own language, "such proceedings may be abundantly justified by the conduct of the freest nations, and the authority of the most judicious civilians." Let any one who doubts this, read the following resolutions passed by the Revolutionary Congress, in the year 1777:

WHEREAS, The States of Pennsylvania and Delaware are threatened with immediate invasion from a powerful army, who have already landed at the head of the Chesapeake Bay; and whereas, principles of policy and self-preservation require that all persons who may be reasonably suspected of aiding or abetting the cause of the enemy may be prevented from pursuing measures injurious to the public weal; therefore,

Resolved, That the Executive authorities of the States of Pennsylvania and Delaware be requested to cause all persons within their respective States, notoriously disaffected, forthwith to be apprehended and secured till such times as the respective States think they may be released without injury to the common cause.

Resolved, That it be recommended to the Supreme Executive Council of the State of Pennsylvania to cause a diligent search to be made in the houses of all inhabitants of the city of Philadelphia, who have not manifested their attachment to the American cause, for fire-arms, swords, bayonets, &c.

Resolved, That it be recommended to the executive powers of the respective states forthwith to apprehend and secure all persons who have, in their general conduct and deportment, evinced a disposition inimical to the cause of America. And that the persons so seized be confined in such places and treated in such manner as shall be consistent with their respective characters and the security of their persons.

Resolved, That persons of like character, and in emergencies equal to the present, when the enemy is at our door, have in other States; been arrested and secured upon suspicion arising from their general behavior, and that such proceedings may be abundantly justified by the conduct of the freest nations and the authority of the most judicious civilians.

Address of the Union Members of the Legislature to the People of Kentucky.

In this extraordinary crisis, we deem it a duty we, your representatives, owe to you and ourselves, to say a few words to you, as to the condition of the Commonwealth, and the duties we have been called upon to perform.

We have ardently desired peace, and hoped to save Kentucky from the calamities of war. When the Federal authorities deemed it necessary to employ force in self-defense, and to execute the laws of the Government, we assured our Southern neighbors of our purpose not to take up arms voluntarily against them, notwithstanding their wicked attempt to destroy the Government, from which we and our fathers have received the greatest benefits. Every effort was made, both before and after the employment of force, to effect some compromise and settlement that would restore the Union and prevent the effusion of blood.

The Federal Government did not insist upon our active aid in furnishing troops, seeming content if we obeyed the laws and executed them upon our own soil. Those engaged in rebellion, however, with hypocritical professions of friendship and respect, planted camps of soldiers all along our southern border; seized, by military power, the stock on our railroad within their reach, in defiance of chartered rights; impudently enlisted soldiers upon our soil for their camps, whom they ostentatiously marched through our territory. They made constant raids into this State; robbed us of our property; insulted our people; seized some of our citizens, and carried them away, as prisoners, into the Confederate States. Our military was demoralized by the treachery of its chief officer in command, and many of his subordinates, until it became more an arm of the Confederate States than a Guard of the State of Kentucky. Thus exposed to wrongs and indignities, with no power prepared to prevent or resent them, some of the citizens of this State formed camps under the Federal Government, for the defense and protection of the State of Kentucky. Whatever might have been thought of the policy once, recent events have proved that they were formed none too soon.

In this condition we found Kentucky when the Legislature met, on the first Monday in September. We still hoped to avoid war on our own soil. We were met by assurances from the President of the Confederate States that our position should be respected; but the ink was scarcely dry with which the promise was written, when we were startled by the news that our soil was invaded, and towns in the southwest of our State occupied by Confederate armies. The Governor of Tennessee disavowed the act, and protested his innocence of it. His commissioners at Frankfort professed the same innocence of the admitted wrong; but our warnings to leave were only answered by another invasion in the southeast of the State, and a still more direct and deadly assault upon the very heart of the State by way of the Nashville road. These sudden irruptions of such magnitude, skillfully directed, show that the assault on Kentucky was preconcerted, prepared and intended long before. The excuses made for any of them but add insult to injury. We shall not repeat them. They are but excuses for acts intended, without any excuse.

The purpose is to remove the theater of the war from the homes of those who wickiedly originated it to those of Kentucky, and to involve this State in the rebellion. This purpose appeared to be well understood in the seceded States. They need the territory of Kentucky, and are determined to have it, if it must be by blood and conquest.

Thus forced into war, we had no choice but to call on the strong arms and brave hearts of Kentucky to expel the invader from our soil, and to call for the aid of the Federal Government, as we had a right to do under the Federal Constitution.

Our foes would dictate terms to a brave people, upon which we have passed. We are required to join them in their unwarranted rebellion, become accessory to their crimes, and consent to sacrifice the last hope of permanently upholding republican institutions, or meet their invasions as it becomes Kentuckians.

We believe we have done our duty to a chivalric people, who have borne long, but will never fail, as a last resort, to resent an injury and punish an insult. We should hold ourselves unworthy to represent you, if we had done less. The only error, we fear is, that we have not been as prompt, you may think, as the occasion demanded.

Thrice have the revolutionists appealed to the ballot-box in this State, and thrice have the people expressed, by overwhelming majorities, their determination to stand by the Union and its Government. They have not been active in this war, not from indifference, or want of loyalty, but in the hope of better promoting a restoration of the Union, and checking the rebellion by that course. Our hope of an amicable adjustment, and a desire for peace, led us to forbear, until forbearance has ceased to be a virtue. The attempt to destroy the Union of these States we believe to be a crime, not only against Kentucky, but against all mankind. But up to this time we have left to others to vindicate, by arms, the integrity of the Government. The Union is not only assailed now, but Kentucky is herself threatened with subjugation by a lawless usurpation. The invasion is carried on with a ruthless destruction of property, and the lives and liberties of our people, that belongs only to savage warfare.

We have no choice but action—prompt and decided. Let us show the insolent invaders that Kentucky belongs to Kentuckians, and that Kentucky valor will vindicate Kentucky's honor. We were unprepared because unsuspecting. An insolent and treacherous invader tells the people that their legislators have betrayed them; and he comes with fire and sword to correct their error, by a crusade against property, liberty and life.

Young men of Kentucky, to arms! to protect the home of your fathers, mothers and sisters. Sound the tocsin on every hill and in every valley, until Kentucky shall drive the insolent invader from her soil.

J. H. HARNET,
GEO. H. YEMAN,
NATH'L WOLFE,
JOHN W. FINNELL,
W. S. RANKIN,
J. F. ROBINSON,
Com'tee.

The Missouri Republican, sanguine that all our troubles will be over by 1864, anticipates a friendly race at that period for the Presidency between P. G. T. Beauregard and G. B. McClellan.

